

Bristol and Nottingham against LONDON:
OR, THE
FUNERAL of City FACTION; exemplified in a Humorous Print.

To which is added,
Bristol and Nottingham INSTRUCTION
And a Proper Reply to all Instructors, by a Noble LORD.



Nov. 9. 1742. at of Parliament.

BRISTOL, To wit.

At a Meeting of the Common Council, the 22d Day of Nov. 1742.

Sir ABRAHAM ELTON, Bart. Mayor, moved,

That the Thanks of the House be given to Mr. SOUTHWELL, surviving Representative in Parliament for this City, for his good Services in Parliament; and that he be desired to use his utmost Endeavours to assist and forward the passing any Bill or Bills that shall be brought into the House of Commons for granting the necessary Supplies for carrying on the War, wherein his Majesty is most justly engaged by the Advice of his Parliament and general Voice of his People, in order to defend the Rights and Liberties of Great Britain: And the Question being put, it passed in the Affirmative, Nemine Contradicente, and the following Gentlemen, viz.

Michael Foster, Serjeant at Law, Recorder,

John Rich, Jacob Elton, Lionel Lyde, and William Jefferies, Esq; Aldermen,

Were appointed a Committee to draw up a Letter to the Purposes aforesaid, who withdrew and prepared the same; which being read, was agreed to, and is as follows:

To the Right Hon. EDWARD SOUTHWELL, Esq; surviving Representative in Parliament for the City of BRISTOL.

IN the present difficult Conjunction, when the Honour of the Crown, the Interest of the Kingdom, and the Tranquillity of Europe, demand the Attention of the Legislature: We the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common-council-men of the City of Bristol, in Common Council assembled, take the Liberty of addressing ourselves to you, who have the Honour to represent this City in Parliament; and we flatter ourselves you will not be displeased that we use a Freedom on this Occasion, not unbecoming Persons sensible of the Importance of the present Crisis, and concerned for the Welfare of their Country.

It hath been, for more than an Age past, the ruling Ambition of a neighbouring State, to render all the other Potentates of Europe the meer Creatures of her Power, and Ministers of her Will: Upon this System all her Politicks have turn'd; to this Point have all her Councils been directed; with this View she hath been lately kindling the Flame of a general War in Europe: And to facilitate this Scheme of Universal Monarchy, she has actually invaded a natural and ancient Ally of this Kingdom, in open Violation of the most solemn Engagements. And tho' with the utmost Duty and Gratitude We acknowledge the Wisdom, Equity, and Magnanimity of his Majesty's Councils, and rejoice in the great and glorious Effects of them; yet we cannot reflect on the Dangers which but lately engaged the Attention, and awaken'd the Fears of Good-Men of every Party in the Kingdom, without a very sensible Concern for the future Event of Things; for it will still depend on the Conduct of Great Britain, and on the Part his Majesty may further be enabled to take in the present uncertain State of Things, Whether the Balance of Europe shall be yet maintain'd? or, in other Words, Whether Great Britain shall for the future be a free or a dependent Nation?

Your known Attachment to the Interest of your Country, unbiass'd by personal Views, nor moved by popular Clamour, leaves us no room to doubt, that at this critical Juncture you will steadily and uniformly pursue such Measures as conduce to the Stability of his Majesty's Government, the Protection and Advancement of our Trade, and to the Safety, Honour, and lasting Interest of the Kingdom; particularly, that you will cheerfully concur in granting to his Majesty early and effectual Supplies for the Service of the ensuing Year. This is a Service the present State of publick Affairs, and the High Trust you bear, require from you: And did we not presume, that your own Sense of the Importance of the Service renders all other Motives unnecessary, we could in the most earnest Manner recommend it to you. --- For, without the necessary Supplies, Great Britain must be wholly unactive at a Season, when the utmost Prudence, Vigour and Resolution is necessary, to avert the Dangers which threaten her and her Allies: The War with Spain, a War undertaken by his Majesty in defence of our most valuable Rights, and with the concurrent Voice of the whole Kingdom, must end to the eternal Reproach of this Nation, without Satisfaction for past Injuries, or Security against future Insults: And the Liberties of Europe will, we fear, become an easy Prey to the boundless Ambition of a formidable Power, ever jealous of the Prosperity of Great Britain, and equally a Foe to our Civil and Religious Rights. In this View of Things, we cannot fear that the necessary Supplies will be denied; or even, that they will be postpon'd, to Considerations of a more domestic Concern.

We are not ignorant that this Measure hath been recommended by some of our Fellow Subjects with an uncommon (we wish we could not say) an indecent and unreasonable Zeal. For our own Parts we declare, that as we esteem the Freedom and Constitutional Independency of the Commons in Parliament among the most valuable of our Legal Rights, if not the Foundation of all the rest; so we are convinced, that every consistent Advocate for British Liberty must pay a just Regard likewise to the Freedom and Constitutional Independency of the other Branches of the Legislature.

And since a peremptory Demand of new Laws, as preliminary to the granting the necessary Supplies in a Time of actual War, hath in our Opinion a fatal Tendency, either to destroy that Freedom and Independency, or to leave the Nation defenceless, we assure ourselves you will not give into a Measure so repugnant to our Constitution, and in its Consequences so destructive to your Country.

We cannot, we ought not, to conclude this Address without making our publick Acknowledgments to you for your unwearied Attendance on the Duties of your Trust, and the constant Attention you have given to every Point in which the Trade of the Kingdom, or the Interest of this City have been concern'd.

CANN, Town-Clerk.

The Representation of the Mayor and Burgeses of Nottingham, in Council assembled, Nov. 9, 1742.

To BORLACE WARREN and JOHN PLUMPTREE, Esqrs; their Representatives.

AS some of our Fellow Subjects have thought fit, before the approaching Session of Parliament, to represent their Sentiments concerning publick Affairs to their Members in Parliament; we take leave so far to follow their Examples, as to lay before you, our Representatives, our Sense of what we think proper for your Consideration, in order to conduct yourselves at this critical Conjunction.

We cannot but lament that Spirit of Jealousy and Uneasiness that appears in some of our Countrymen, at a Time when the strictest Unanimity is so peculiarly necessary.

We profess ourselves as heartily concerned as any can be, to maintain our valuable Liberties, as Englishmen and Protestants; but we are not to be borne down by the Insinuations and Clamours of any against our Senses, and our own Experience.

We have had long and happy Proof of his Majesty's mild and gracious Government: We sensibly feel ourselves in full Possession of our just Rights and Liberties: We find ourselves happy in the present Constitution we live under, and acknowledge with all Thankfulness his Majesty's Goodness, in giving us such frequent Assurances of his Resolution to support it: We cheerfully rely upon his Majesty's Justice and Wisdom in carrying on the War, in which we are engag'd, with Vigour: But as the Fortune of War is not wholly in the Power of Man, as many unforeseen Accidents may occur to disappoint the best concerted Measures, we cannot but detest the too much prevailing Humour of charging every appearing Miscarriage to the Fault of the Administration. It gives us sensible Pleasure to hear of the happy Alliances his Majesty by his great Wisdom and Application has enter'd into, for the Defence of our Liberties and the Balance of Power in Europe, and, by the Blessing of God upon his Majesty's Councils and Endeavours, cannot doubt of their happy Success.

Nothing, we are sensible, seems so likely to obstruct it as Divisions amongst ourselves; nor do we think any of our Enemies so formidable as those amongst us, who take Pains to foment and encourage them.

As this is our unfeigned Sense, so we rely upon you, Gentlemen, to concur with us; particularly we recommend it to you, to exert yourselves in this approaching Session of Parliament, by all proper Means to support his Majesty's Government, and to strengthen his Hands against all our Enemies; especially by giving your Interest, as well as your Votes, without any specious Pretence of Delay, for such seasonable Supplies as shall be thought necessary, to carry on the great Work he has at Heart, which, we are firmly perswaded, will be to your Country the truest Service.

We have a Confidence in you, that you will answer these our Desires and Expectations from you, by which you will always maintain that Regard and Esteem we have hitherto shewn you.

From COMMON SENSE. Nov. 17. 1742.

Last Monday a Deputation of the Independent Inhabitants of Westminster, waited upon their two Members in Parliament, to declare their Sentiments to them as to their Conduct.

The Answer return'd by the Right Hon. the Lord PERCEVAL was as follows:

GENTLEMEN,
YOU are welcome to me upon all Occasions, and I look upon this Application as a fresh Instance of your Friendship. --- As I never conceal'd my Principles from you, so I never will depart from them. --- The only Motives that direct my Conduct, are the Preservation of the Constitution of my Country, the Security of the present Royal Family upon the Throne, and the common Liberty of Europe. --- These Views I shall always think inseparable. --- In the Prosecution of them, my Judgment sometimes may, my Heart shall never fail me. --- I remember on my Part, that to your Independent Voice, I owe my Seat in Parliament: On Yours, you will not forget that I ought to be Independent there. --- When I differ from your Sentiments, I shall do it with great Reluctance, and then only when I am convinced that your true Interests must extort it from me. --- In such a Case the Crime is equal to Flatter Popularity, or to Court Power. --- It becomes me to respect both; but it is my Duty to follow neither, beyond those Limits, which the Circumstance of Time, Prudence, Necessity, and the publick Safety can alone determine.